5.2 DRUM, CARBOY, AND CONTAINER SAMPLING RESULTS

Building #7

Analytical results for the six samples collected from drums and containers located on the first floor of Building #7 indicated the presence of VOCs in one sample. Sample B7-DS-02 collected from a 55-gallon drum located on the first floor contained methylene chloride (380 μ g/kg), toluene (4,100 μ g/kg), ethylbenzene (250,000 μ g/kg), o-xylene (390,000 μ g/kg), m,p-xylene (710,000 μ g/kg) and isopropylbenzene (21,000 μ g/kg). No other drum or container sample collected from the first floor of Building #7 contained VOCs above the analytical quantitation limits. Various VOC TICs were also reported in samples collected from drums and containers located on the first floor of Building #7 including samples B7-DS-02, B7-PS-03, B7-PS-01 and B7-CS-02.

No aroclor compounds or significant levels of inorganic compounds were reported in any of the samples collected from drums or containers located on the first floor of Building #7. The only compound reported from the TCLP analysis of these samples to exceed the corresponding regulatory level was pyridine, which was detected at an estimated concentration of 98,000 micrograms per liter (µg/l) in sample B7-CS-02 collected from a 5-gallon plastic container located in the first floor stairwell of Building #7. Sample B7-CS-02 was the only sample to exhibit the characteristic of ignitability with a flash point of 130° F. No sample collected from the third floor of Building #7 exhibited the characteristic of corrosivity.

Sample B7-CS-03 collected from an open 30 gallon carboy drum located on the second floor of Building #7 contained methylene chloride at 410 µg/kg. No aroclor compounds or significant levels of inorganic compounds were reported in sample B7-CS-03. The TCLP analysis for the sample collected from this carboy did not reveal any compound that exceeded the corresponding regulatory level. This sample did not exhibit the characteristics of corrosivity or ignitability.

Building #12

Analytical results reported from samples collected from the two drums (B12-DS-02 and B12-DS-01) and one 5-gallon container (B12-PS-01) located on the first floor of Building #12 indicate that they contain VOCs. Specifically, the sample collected from the 55-gallon drum identified as DS-01 contained methylene chloride (32,000 μ g/kg) and bromochloromethane (2,300 μ g/kg); the 55-gallon drum identified as DS-02 contained acetone (39,000 μ g/kg), methyl acetate (11,000 μ g/kg), methylene chloride (5,500 μ g/kg), methyl tert-butyl ether (3,100 μ g/kg) 1,1,1-trichloroethane (2,100 μ g/kg), cyclohexane (13,000 μ g/kg) and carbon tetrachloride (720 μ g/kg). The oily sample collected from the pail identified as PS-01 contained acetone (13,000,000 μ g/kg) and 2-butanone (67,000 μ g/kg). VOC TICs were also reported in the samples collected from DS-02 and PS-01.

No aroclor compounds were detected in the samples collected from the 55-gallon drums; there was insufficient volume to perform the aroclor analysis on the oily sample collected from PS-01. There were no significant levels of inorganic compounds reported in any of these samples and the TCLP analysis did not reveal any compound that exceeded the corresponding regulatory level. In addition, none of the container samples exhibited the characteristics of corrosivity (pH less than 2 or greater than 12.5) or ignitability (flash point less than 140° F).

The analytical data for the samples collected from drums and containers located within Building #7 and Building #12 are summarized in Appendix D, Tables 6 through 10 and the sampling locations and concentrations detected above the analytical quantitation limits are presented on Figures 12 and 13. The ignitability/corrosivity test results are provided an Attachment 1.

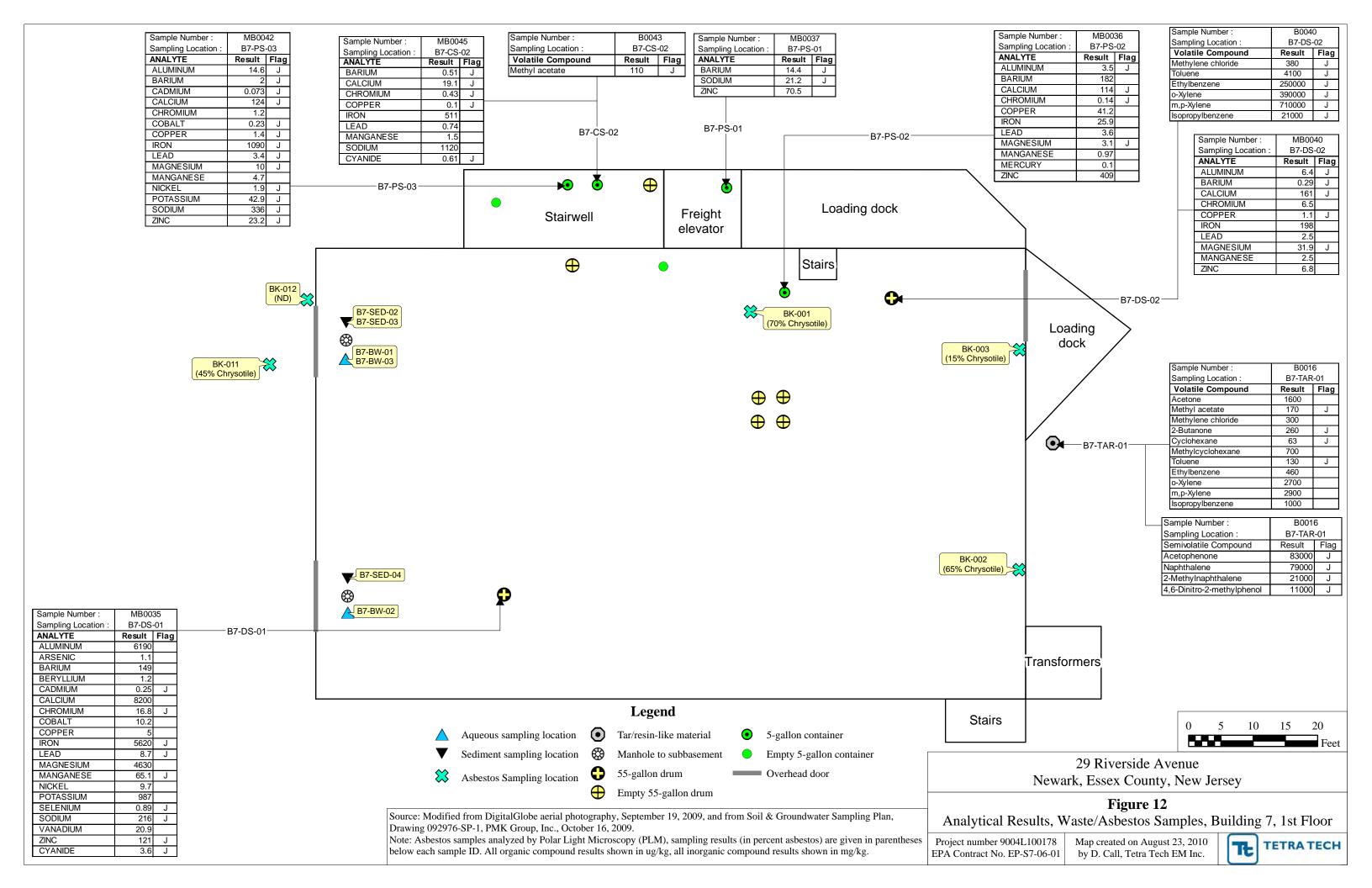
5.3 BASEMENT SAMPLING RESULTS

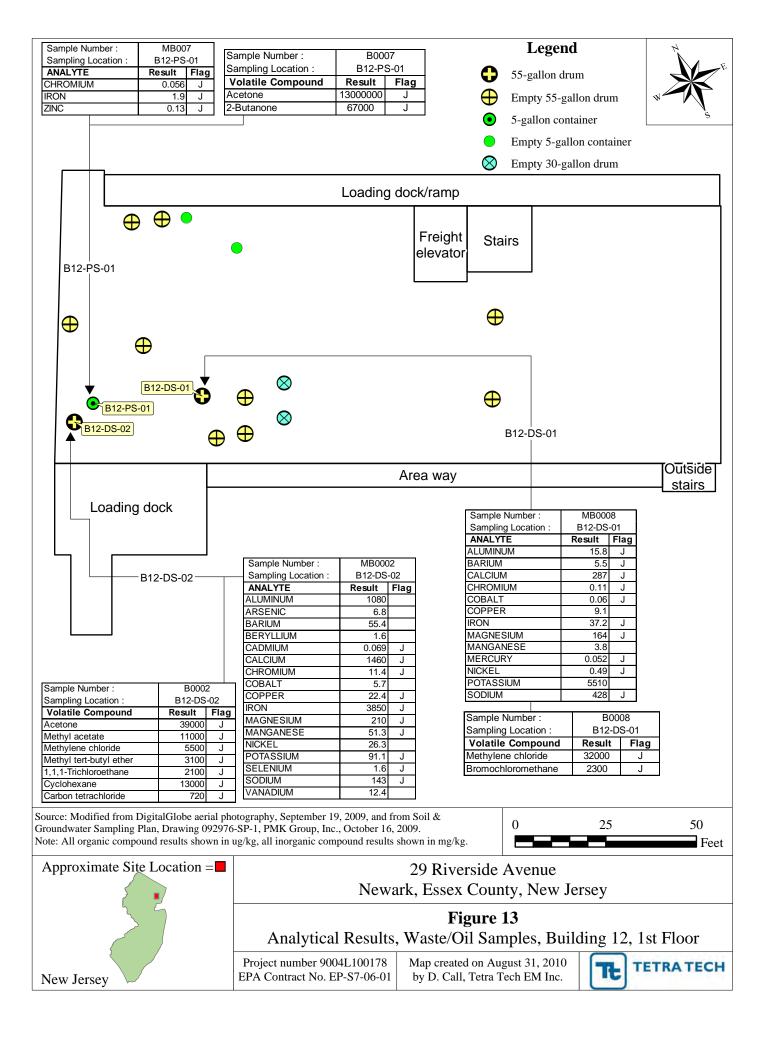
Building #7 Basement

Analytical results from aqueous samples B7-BW-01 and duplicate sample B7-BW-03 collected from the subbasement of Building #7 revealed numerous VOCs up to a maximum concentration of $430\,\mu\text{g/l}$ reported for toluene. Numerous VOC TICs were also reported in these samples. The second subbasement aqueous sample collected from Building #7 (B7-BW-02) contained no VOCs or VOC TICs above the laboratory quantitation limit.

SVOCs were also detected in the subbasement aqueous samples collected from Building #7 including phenol (up to 13,000 μ g/l), 2-methlyphenol (up to 13,000 μ g/l) and 4-methly phenol (up to 4,700 μ g/l). The pesticides alpha-BHC and gamma chlordane were reported in one of the subbasement aqueous samples at estimated concentrations of 310 μ g/l and 140 μ g/l, respectively. No aroclor compounds were reported in any of the aqueous samples collected from the subbasement of Building #7.

Analytical results of the sediment samples collected from the Building #7 subbasement revealed numerous VOCs with the highest concentrations detected in B7-SED-04 including 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (27,000 μ g/kg), acetone (11,000 μ g/kg), methyl acetate (12,000 μ g/kg), methylene chloride (220,000 μ g/kg), 2-butanone (120,000 μ g/kg), chloroform (110,000 μ g/kg), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,100,000 μ g/kg), trichloroethene (5,200 μ g/kg), methylcyclohexane (2,900 μ g/kg), 4-methyl-2-pentanone (24,000 μ g/kg), toluene (230,000 μ g/kg), tetrachloroethene (280,000 μ g/kg), chlorobenzene (2,200 μ g/kg), ethylbenzene (58,000 μ g/kg), 1,1,2-trichloroethane (91,000 μ g/kg), o-xylene (240,000 μ g/kg), m,p-xylene (230,000





 $\mu g/kg),\,1,3$ -dichlorobenzene (5,000 $\mu g/kg),\,1,4$ - dichlorobenzene (5,800 $\mu g/kg),\,1,2$ - dichlorobenzene (59,000 $\mu g/kg),\,1,3$ -dichlorobenzene (290,000 $\mu g/kg)$ and 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene (58,000 $\mu g/kg).$ Numerous VOC TICs were also detected in these sediment samples.

SVOCs were also detected in Building #7 subbasement sediment samples. The highest concentrations were reported in B7-SED-04 including phenol (2,200,000 μ g/kg), 2-methylphenol (4,700,000 μ g/kg), acetophenone (430,000 μ g/kg), 4-methylphenol (1,400,000 μ g/kg), 2,4-dimethylphenol (430,000 μ g/kg), 1,1-biphenyl (56,000 μ g/kg), 2-chloronaphthalene (110,000 μ g/kg), diethylphthalate (240,000 μ g/kg), and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (230,000 μ g/kg).

No pesticides, aroclor compounds or significant levels of inorganic compounds were reported in the sediment samples collected from the subbasement of Building #7.

Corrosivity and ignitability analysis was completed for samples B7-SED-02 and B7-SED-03; neither sample exhibited these characteristics.

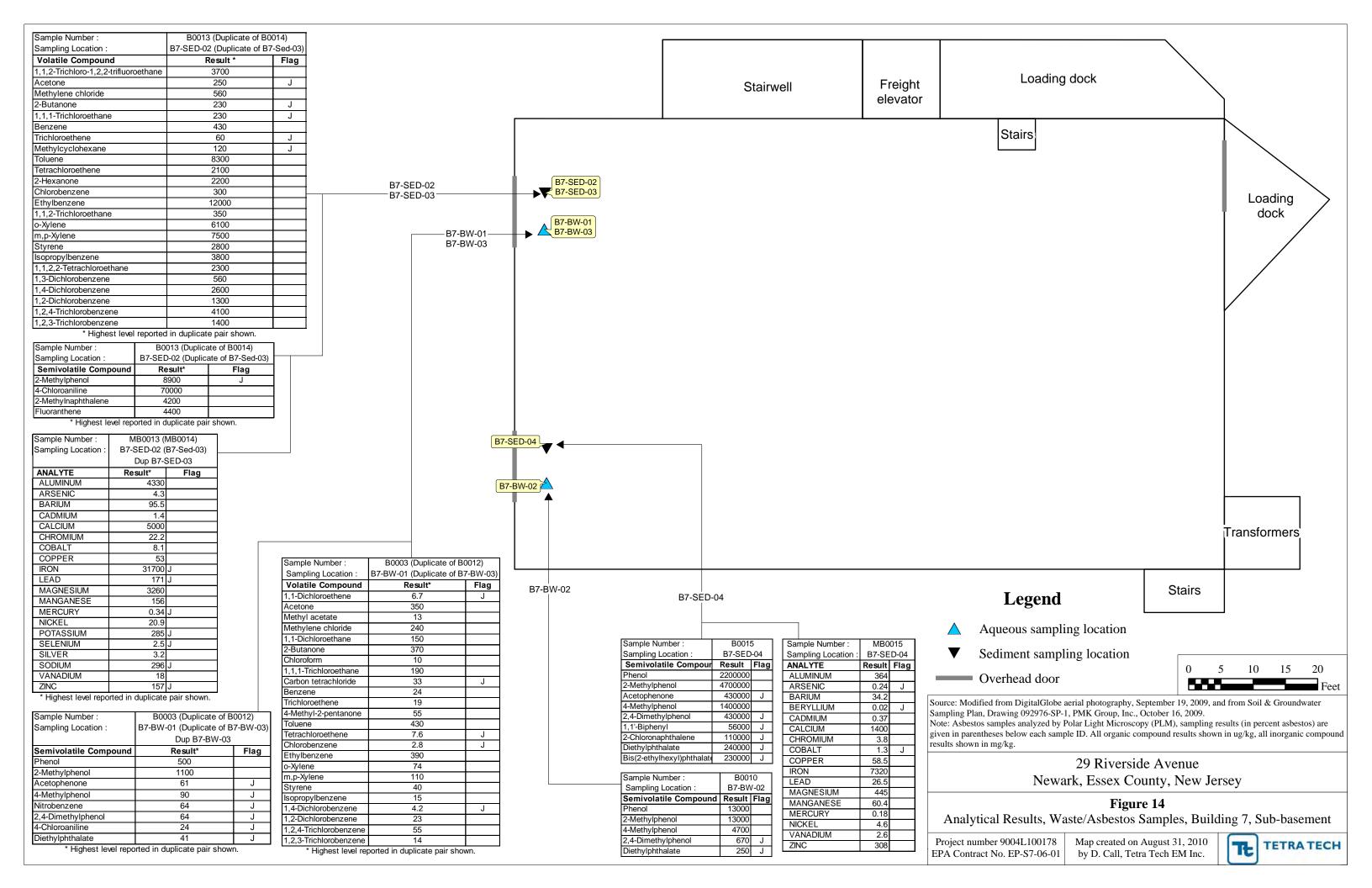
The analytical data for the samples collected from the subbasement of Building #7 are summarized in Appendix D, Tables 17 through 27 and the sampling locations and concentrations detected above the analytical quantitation limits are presented on Figure 14. The ignitability/corrosivity test results are provided an Attachment 1.

Building # 12 Basement Sampling Results

The only VOC reported above the laboratory quantitation limit in the aqueous sample collected from the sump in the basement of Building #12 was methylene chloride, reported at $13 \mu g/l$. No other organic compounds were reported in this sample.

VOCs reported in the sediment sample collected from the basement of Building #12 include methylene chloride (11,000 μ g/kg), m.p-xylene (5,800 μ g/kg), bromoform (15,000 μ g/kg), 1,3-dichlorobenzene (4,400 μ g/kg), 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene (2,600,000 μ g/kg) and 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene (1,300,000 μ g/kg).

The only SVOC detected in the Building #12 sediment sample was 2-methlylphenol reported at a concentration of $7,100 \,\mu\text{g/kg}$. No pesticides, aroclor compounds or significant levels of inorganic compounds were reported in the sediment sample collected from the basement of Building #12.



The analytical data for the samples collected from the subbasement of Building #12 are summarized in Appendix D, Tables 17 through 27 and the sampling locations and concentrations detected above the analytical quantitation limits are presented on Figure 15.

5.4 RED AND BLUE-COLORED PIGMENT MATERIAL SAMPLING RESULTS

Analytical results for the pigment material samples located on the fourth floor of Building 12 indicate low levels of VOCs including up to 710 μ g/kg of acetone, 380 μ g/kg of methyl acetate, 300 μ g/kg of methylene chloride and 4,300 μ g/kg of toluene. SVOCs detected in the pigment material samples include di-n-butylphthalate (1,300 μ g/kg) and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (34,000 μ g/kg). Inorganic compounds detected at elevated levels include iron, detected at 102,000 mg/kg and lead detected at 143 mg/kg in B12-PM-01.

Corrosivity and ignitability analysis completed for the two pigment material samples indicated that the samples did not exhibit these characteristics.

The analytical data for the pigment material samples are summarized in Appendix D, Tables 11 through 16 and the sampling locations and concentrations detected above the analytical quantitation limits are presented on Figure 16. The ignitability/corrosivity test results are provided in Attachment 1.

5.5 TAR MATERIAL SAMPLING RESULTS

In addition to the samples collected from Buildings #7 and #12, a composite sample of a tar/resin-like material that was observed along the base of the northeast wall of Building #7 (identified as B7-TAR-01) and also leaching from the bank of the Passaic River (identified as Riverbank-1). Analytical results for sample B7-TAR-01 indicated the presence of numerous VOCs including acetone (1,600 µg/kg), methylene chloride (300 µg/kg), 2-butanone (260 µg/kg), methylcyclohexane (700 µg/kg), ethylbenzene (460 µg/kg), o-xylene (2,700 µg/kg), m,p-xylene (2,900 µg/kg), and isopropylbenzene (1,000 µg/kg). This sample also contained numerous VOC TICs. SVOCs reported in this sample include actophenone (83,000 µg/kg), naphthalene (79,000 µg/kg), 2-methylnaphthalene (21,000 µg/kg) and 4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol (11,000 µg/kg).

VOC analysis was not completed on the sample collected adjacent to the Passaic River (Riverbank-1). No aroclor compounds were detected in this sample. The only inorganic compound reported at an elevated level was lead at 357 mg/kg. Lead was also reported in the TCLP results at 5,910 μ g/l which is above the regulatory level of 5,000 μ g/l; no other compound

Sample Number :	MB0009	
Sampling Location :	B12-SED-01	
ANALYTE	Result	Flag
CALCIUM	8.6	J
CHROMIUM	0.08	J
IRON	3.9	J
MERCURY	120	J
SODIUM	5.5	J
CYANIDE	47	

Sample Number :	B0009		
Sampling Location :	B12-SED-01		
Semivolatile Compound	Result	Flag	
2-Methylphenol	7100	J	



Sample Number :	B0009		
Sampling Location :	B12-SE	B12-SED-01	
Volatile Compound	Result	Flag	
Methylene chloride	11000	J	
m,p-Xylene	5800	J	
Bromoform	15000		
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	4400	J	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2600000		
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	1300000		
	•	•	

B12-AQ-01

B12-SED-01

Freight elevator

Stairs

BK-010

(40% Chrysotlie)

B12-AQ-01

	/	
Sample Number :	B0004	
Sampling Location :	B12-AQ-01	
Volatile Compound	Result	Flag
Acetone	8.7	J
Methylene chloride	13	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5.5	
Toluene	1.6	J
m,p-Xylene	0.86	J
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.58	J
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1.2	J

 Sample Number :
 B0004

 Sampling Location :
 B12-AQ-01

 Semivolatile Compound
 Result
 Flag

 Di-n-butylphthalate
 0.55
 J

 Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
 2.1
 J

Legend

Aqueous sampling location

•

Sediment sampling location

 \approx

Asbestos sampling location

0 25 50 Feet

Source: Modified from DigitalGlobe aerial photography, September 19, 2009, and from Soil & Groundwater Sampling Plan, Drawing 092976-SP-1, PMK Group, Inc., October 16, 2009.

Note: Asbestos samples analyzed by Polar Light Microscopy (PLM), sampling results (in percent asbestos) are given in parentheses below each sample ID. All organic compound results shown in ug/kg (solid) and ug/L (aqueous), all inorganic compound results shown in mg/kg.



New Jersey

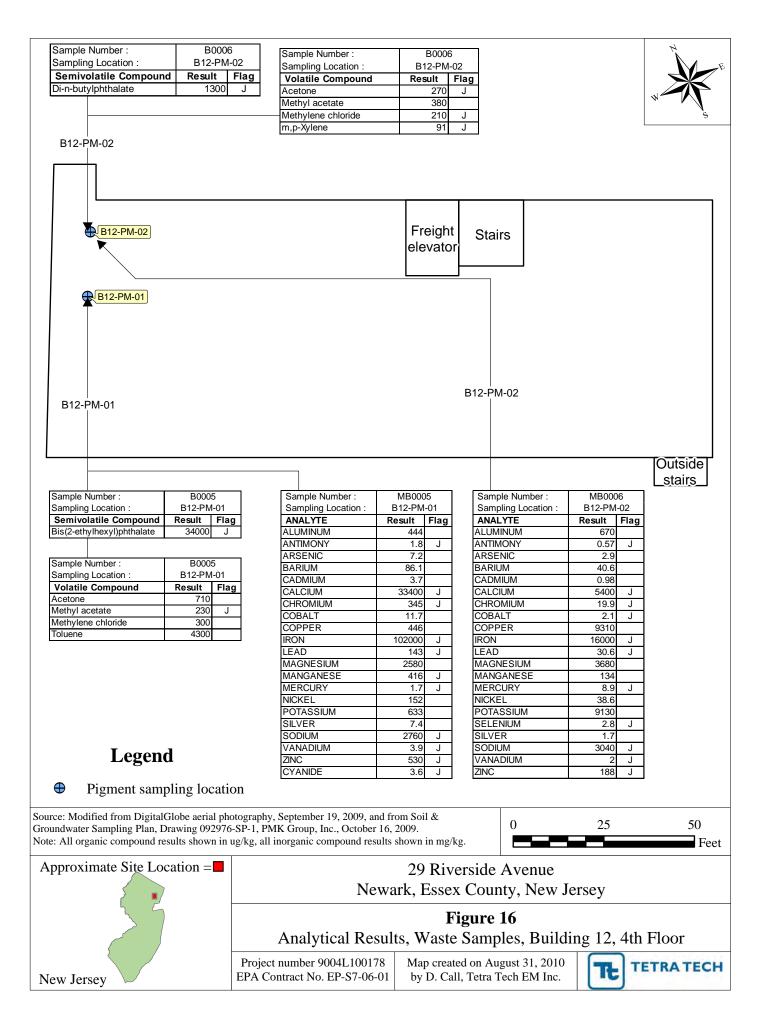
29 Riverside Avenue Newark, Essex County, New Jersey

Figure 15

Analytical Results, Basement Water/Sediment, Building 12, Basement

Project number 9004L100178 EPA Contract No. EP-S7-06-01 Map created on August 31, 2010 by D. Call, Tetra Tech EM Inc.

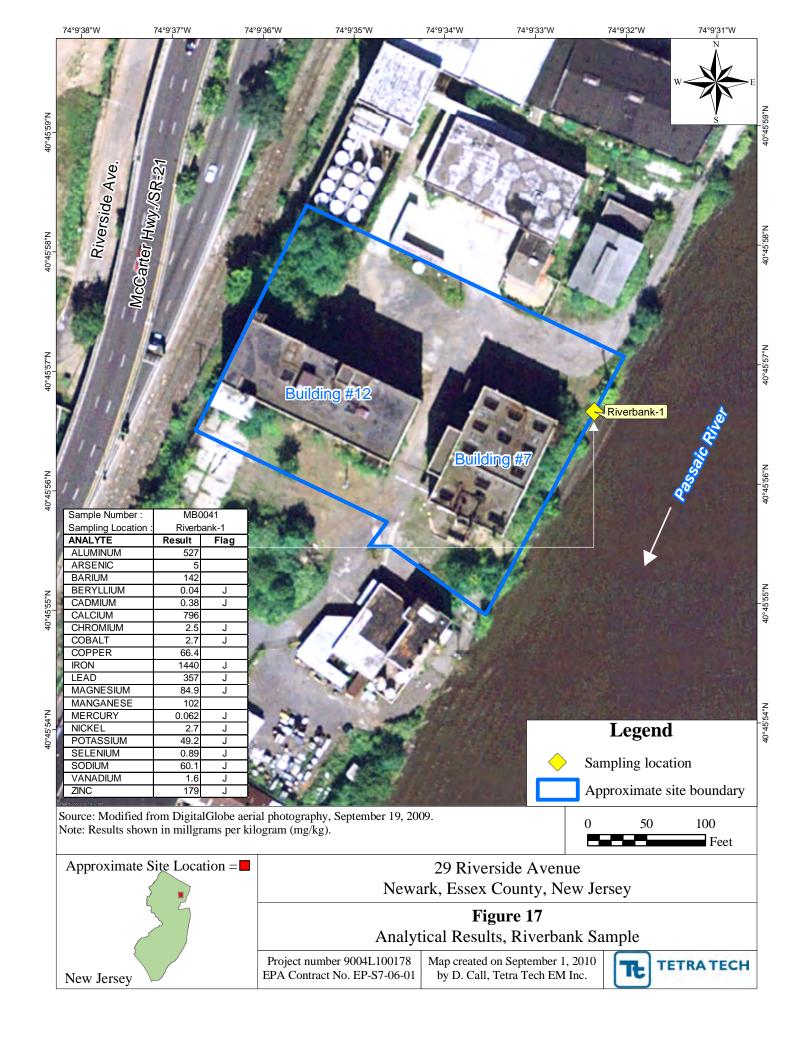




exceeded the corresponding TCLP regulatory level. The analytical data for B7-TAR-01 and Riverbank-1 are summarized in Tables 28 and 34 and the sampling locations and concentrations detected above the analytical quantitation limits are presented on Figures 12 and 17.

5.6 POTENTIAL ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL SAMPLING

Analytical results for the 11 bulk samples collected from pipe insulation contained inside and outside of Buildings # 7 and the one bulk sample of pipe insulation in the basement of Building #12 indicated varying amounts of asbestos fibers. The percentage of chrysotile asbestos fibers reported in the four bulk samples collected from the first floor of Building #7 ranged from non-detectable amounts to 70%. Results for the two bulk samples collected from the second floor of Building #7 indicated 10% chrysotile asbestos in one sample and 15% chrysotile and 40% amosite asbestos in the second sample. The four bulk samples collected from the third floor of Building #7 contained between 10% to 70% chryotile asbestos and the one sample collected from the basement of Building #12 contained 40% chryotile asbestos. The locations where the bulk samples were collected are provided in Figures 10 through 12 and Figure 15. The asbestos analytical results report is provided in Attachment 2.



6.0 SUMMARY

Analytical results reported from samples collected during this assessment indicate the following:

Building #7 Subbasement

- The sediment samples collected from the subbasement contained numerous hazardous substances including VOCs and SVOCs. Specifically, the following VOCs were detected in B7-SED-04: 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (27,000 μg/kg), acetone (11,000 μg/kg), methyl acetate (12,000 μg/kg), methylene chloride (220,000 μg/kg), 2-butanone (120,000 μg/kg), chloroform (110,000 μg/kg), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,100,000 μg/kg), trichloroethene (5,200 μg/kg), methylcyclohexane (2,900 μg/kg), 4-methyl-2-pentanone (24,000 μg/kg), toluene (230,000 μg/kg), tetrachloroethene (280,000μg/kg), chlorobenzene (2,200 μg/kg), ethylbenzene (58,000 μg/kg), 1,1,2-trichloroethane (91,000 μg/kg), o-xylene (240,000 μg/kg), m,p-xylene (230,000 μg/kg), 1,3-dichlorobenzene (5,000 μg/kg), 1,4- dichlorobenzene (5,800 μg/kg), 1,2-dichlorobenzene (59,000 μg/kg), 1,3-dichlorobenzene (290,000 μg/kg) and 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene (58,000 μg/kg).
- Numerous SVOCs were also detected in B7-SED-04 including: phenol (2,200,000 $\mu g/kg)$, 2-methylphenol (4,700,000 $\mu g/kg)$, acetophenone (430,000 $\mu g/kg)$, 4-methylphenol (1,400,000 $\mu g/kg)$, 2,4-dimethylphenol (430,000 $\mu g/kg)$, 1,1-biphenyl (56,000 $\mu g/kg)$, 2-chloronaphthalene (110,000 $\mu g/kg)$, diethylphthalate (240,000 $\mu g/kg)$, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (230,000 $\mu g/kg)$.

Building #7 First Floor

- The 55-gallon drum identified as DS-02 contains a mixture of VOCs including methylene chloride (380 μ g/kg), toluene (4,100 μ g/kg), ethylbenzene (250,000 μ g/kg), o-xylene (390,000 μ g/kg), m,p-xylene (710,000 μ g/kg) and isopropylbenzene (21,000 μ g/kg).
- Asbestos-containing fibers exist in pipe insulation present on the first floor of Building #7.

Building #7 Second Floor

- The 30-gallon carboy where sample B7-CS-03 was collected contained 410 μ g/kg of methylene chloride.
- Asbestos-containing fibers exist in pipe insulation present on the second floor of Building #7.

Building #7 Third Floor

- Tanks 14 and 17 contain VOCs including acetone (1,100 μg/kg), xylene (630 μg/kg) and methylene chloride (560 μg/kg).
- VOCs TICs were identified in tanks 5, 9 and 14.

- Analytical results for the composite sample, B7-P-01 collected of the resin-like material present in the third floor tank process lines and pipes also indicated the presence of VOCs including acetone (780 μg/kg), methylcyclohexane (3,200 μg/kg), toluene (3,200 μg/kg), ethylbenzene (150,000 μg/kg), o-xylene (29,000 μg/kg), m,p-xylene (65,000 μg/kg) and isopropylbenzene (7,700 μg/kg).
- Asbestos-containing fibers exist in pipe insulation present on the third floor of Building #7.

Building #12 Basement

- VOCs exist in the sediments located in the basement of Building #12 including methylene chloride (11,000 μg/kg), m.p-xylene (5,800 μg/kg), bromoform (15,000 μg/kg), 1,3-dichlorobenzene (4,400 μg/kg), 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene (2,600,000 μg/kg) and 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene (1,300,000 μg/kg).
- Asbestos-containing fibers exist in pipe insulation present in the basement of Building #12.

Building #12 First Floor

- The 55-gallon drum where sample B12-DS-01 was collected contained VOCs including methylene chloride (32,000 µg/kg) and bromochloromethane (2,300 µg/kg).
- The 55-gallon drum where B12-DS-02 was collected also contained VOCs including acetone (39,000 μg/kg), methyl acetate (11,000 μg/kg), methylene chloride (5,500 μg/kg), methyl tert-butyl ether (3,100 μg/kg) 1,1,1-trichloroethane (2,100 μg/kg), cyclohexane (13,000 μg/kg) and carbon tetrachloride (720 μg/kg).
- The oily sample collected from the pail identified as PS-01 contained acetone (13,000,000 μg/kg) and 2-butanone (67,000 μg/kg).

Building #12 – Fourth Floor Pigment Material

• The pigment material located on the fourth floor of Building #12 contains VOCs and SVOCs including acetone (710 μg/kg), methyl acetate (380 μg/kg), methylene chloride (300 μg/kg) and toluene (4,300 μg/kg). SVOCs detected in the pigment material samples include di-n-butylphthalate (1,300 μg/kg) and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (34,000 μg/kg). Inorganic compounds detected at elevated levels include iron, detected at 102,000 mg/kg and lead detected at 143 mg/kg in B12-PM-01.

In addition to the interior samples detailed above collected within Buildings #7 and 12, two samples of the tar-like material that was observed leaching from the bank of the Passaic River and at the base of the northeast wall of Building #7 were also sampled. Analytical results for the sample collected from near the wall of Building #7 indicated the presence of numerous VOCs and SVOCs including acetone (1,600 μ g/kg), methylene chloride (300 μ g/kg), 2-butanone (260 μ g/kg), methylcyclohexane (700 μ g/kg), ethylbenzene (460 μ g/kg), o-xylene (2,700 μ g/kg), m,p-xylene (2,900 μ g/kg), and isopropylbenzene (1,000 μ g/kg), actophenone (83,000 μ g/kg), naphthalene (79,000 μ g/kg), 2-methylnaphthalene (21,000 μ g/kg) and 4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol (11,000 μ g/kg). VOC analysis was not completed on the sample collected adjacent to the Passaic River; however, TCLP analysis of this sample indicated lead at 5,910 μ g/l which is above the regulatory level of 5,000 μ g/l.